Case 7:12-cr-00011-RAJ Document 878 Filed 12/09/14 Page 1 of 2

DEC - 9 2014

WESTERN DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS MIDLAND-ODESSA DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA §
vs. § NO: MO:12-CR-00011(5)-RAJ
§
(5) VINCENT FLORES §

ORDER GRANTING MOVANT'S MOTION TO CORRECT CLERICAL ERROR [DOCKET NUMBER 869]

Before the Court is Movant Vincent Flores's Motion to Correct Clerical Error Appearing on the Written Judgment and Incorporated Motion for Order Directing that Funds be Returned, [hereinafter, "Motion"], filed October 14, 2014. [docket number 869]. In his Motion, Movant demonstrates that the Court stated at sentencing that he would not have to pay his fine until his release from prison.

THE COURT:

I find that you do have the ability to pay a fine, and I assess a fine at \$10,000.00 to be paid upon your release from the Bureau of Prisons. And you are required to pay the mandatory special assessment to the Crime Victims Fund of \$100.00.

See Sentencing Transcript at 29 [docket number 775].

The conflict arises, however, in that Movant's Judgment in a Criminal Case states that, "The defendant shall pay a fine of \$10,000.00. Payment of this sum shall begin immediately." [docket number 738 at 7]. Where the orally-imposed sentence conflicts with the written judgment, the oral pronouncement controls. *United States v. Bigelow*, 462 F.3d 378, 381 (5th Cir. 2006). Generally, the Fifth Circuit remands and directs the district court to amend the written judgment to conform to the oral pronouncement. *See United States v. Martinez*, 250 F.3d 941, 942 (5th Cir. 2001).

In order to correct this obvious conflict, the Court now orders the Clerk of the Court to reenter Movant's Judgment in a Criminal Case in such a manner that it comports to the Court's oral pronouncement at Sentencing, deleting the "Payment of this sum shall begin immediately" language altogether.

IT IS SO ORDERED.
Signed this ____ day of December, 2014.

United States District Court Judge